Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING —*Price Rupees* 18 *per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1835. [No. 2,471.

GENTLEMEN who intend to be present at the Public Breakfasts at Government House, are requested to send their Cards either to Parell or to the Town Major's Office on any of the preceding days addressed to the A. D. C. in waiting.

ORLANDO FELIX,
A. D. C.

GOVT. HOUSE, PARELL;
24th March, 1835.

To,
JAMES LITTLE, ESQUIRE,
Sheriff,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned householders and residents of Bombay, request you will have the goodness to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants—Native and European—of Bombay, to meet in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration, a Petition to Parliament for equalizing the duties on East India Produce, on importation into Great Britain, with those of the West Indies, and other Colonial Possessions of the Empire.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

H. P HADOW, MANSFIELD FORBES
LEWIS GRANT, W. H. MORRIS,
C. S. STEUART, ALEX FERRIER,
THOS. DICKINSON, A. W. PRINGLE,
CHAS. HEDDLE, JAMSETJE JEJEE-
J. FARISH, BHOY,
J. WEDDERBURN, JOHN AUPELL,

Bombay, 20th March, 1835.

In accordance with the above Requisition, a Meeting will be held at the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, on Friday next, the 27th instant, for the purpose therein specified.

J. LITTLE,
SHERIFF.

Bombay, 23d March, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all, and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of WILLIAM MILES, late of Cochin, in the East Indies, and a Clerk in the Office of the Collector of Dharwar, may be granted to *William Fenwick*, Esq, Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,---Dated this 12th day of March, 1835.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

TO BE SOLD,

AN highly finished Chariot and Harness, for a pair of Horses, with spring Cushions, double roof and Collings's Axels, built by Hobson and Co., and very little used. The property of the Right Hon'ble The EARL OF CLARE.

A brown Charger.

An Iron Grey Arab Colt.

An English Buggy, and very fast trotting Cape Horse, 15-2 in height, and perfectly quiet. Apply to Captain FITZGIBBON, Govt. House, Parell.

EXCHANGED.

AT the party given last night to Mr. WOOLER at non-Parell, a black coat with Velvet Color French fashion;—whoever will bring the same to the office of J AND M. OWROJEE may receive his own back,

BOMBAY, *24th March*, 1835.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED a respectable intelligent woman (one of middle age would be preferred), as an Assistant to the Schoolmistress of the above Society. Salary, Rupees 30 per month, and free quarters.

None need apply but those whose character will bear strict investigation.

Information as to the duties required, can be obtained on reference to the Schoolmistress; and all applications, accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the Reverend W. K. FEETCHER, Secretary, Byculla.

BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1835.

TO be sold, by Public Auction, at the Naval Cooperage on Saturday the 28th Inst. at 12 o'clock sundry Unserviceable Victualling Stores, landed from His Majesty's Ships Magiciene, Melville, Imogene, Rose, Zebra, and Brig Algerine.

THOMAS CRAWFORD AND Co.
Naval Agents.

BOMBAY, *23rd March*, 1835

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received on the 30th Instant, at 11 A. M. at the rooms of the Native Education Society, on the Esplanade, for the execution of certain alterations in the Society's Buildings, according to a plan and specification which may be seen daily at the Society's Rooms, from 10 till 4.

G. POPE,
Secretary N. E. S.

BOMBAY, *23rd March*, 1835.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT COTTON MONEY, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to, and those having claims upon his Estate, are requested to prefer such claims for the examination of JOHN WILLIAMS, of Bombay, Esquire, the lawfully constituted Attorney of the Administratrix—Mrs. MARY MONEY.

BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

YATES AND Co. will sell, Tomorrow, Thursday, a variety of piece goods, Nautical Almanac for 1835, a grand Piano, a number of useful Books, 50 boxes of Cigars, a quantity of plate Glass, Chintzes, Woolen Cloths, Hams and Cheese, Orange Marmalade, hanging Lamps, Dorias, and colored Table covers.

FOR SALE.

FOUR to six new IRON TANKS with improved valves.

Apply to MR. YATES.

FOR SALE.

A CUTTER Rigged BOAT, with Sails, &c. complete and a Bunder Boat coppered and copper fastened.

Apply to YATES AND CO.

FOR SALE.

FRESH STORES, Hams and Cheese, Salmon, Anchovies, Potatoes, Biscuit, Split Pease, dried Salmon, Brown Stout, salt Beef and Pork, Jams and Jellies, Pickle and Sauces, Red and White Herrings, &c. &c. at YATES AND CO'S.

THIS day, Wednesday the 25th instant at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a variety of goods, consisting of Breakfast and Dinner Services, Dessert Services spare Hot Water Plates, Stone Jugs, Indian Shades, a great variety of spare Saddlery, Bridles, Martingales, &c. &c. Paint Brushes, Large and small Pocket Compasses, a varied assortment of Household Furniture, Neck stocks and numerous other property.

ALSO,

About 100 Pieces of Prime Hams recently imported.

AT NOON,

Any carriages or Cattle that may offer.

NESBIT LANE, *25th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-MORROW Thursday, the 26th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Clare Hall" Byculla, a considerable portion of the Household Furniture and property of G. W. ANDERSON, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, consisting of Sundry Articles of Plate and Plated Ware, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, Couches, Skreens, an Ottoman, Hanging Lamps, a few valuable Oil Paintings, several valuable Alabaster Groups and single figures. Copies from "Canova" and other celebrated Sculptors, Bed Room, and Dressing Room Furniture, a large sized Bengal Mat, a collection of Persian Books, and Manuscripts, a large size Chinese Gong, Cooking utensils Dispense Furniture, Stable apparatus, and unless previously disposed of, a pair of fresh and powerful Grey Carriage Horse, a fine Arab Horse 7 years old, quiet, and suitable for a Lady's Horse, and a Grey Buggy Horse,

N. B. The Property is now on view from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., and Catalogues may be had on the premises, or, at the office of F. B. and Co.

BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Friday the 3rd of April at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co., will submit for Sale by Public Auction, the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Green Barouchette and pair of Horses, the Property of M. T KAYS, Esq. M. D at his residence near the three Mile Stone, Mazagon, the same comprizes Breakfast, Dining and Sofa Tables Hanging Lamps, Couches, Skreens, Wall Shades, &c. &c. &c., further particulars will appear and the property be on view from Wednesday next the 1st Proximo.

Nesbitt Lane, 25th March, 1835.

SCOTCH POTATOES.

IN very fine order, packed in small baskets, just landed from the Ship "John Campbell" direct from Clyde, sailed 15th November, may be had on application to the Warehouse-keeper of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. Price 3 Rs per Basket, Cash.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, *25th March*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool,

THE Ship JOAN HAYES, Capt. HASSE, has good accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched for Liverpool direct, on or before 5th proximo.

Apply to the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Raw, 25th March, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE new Ship TROPIC, Captain KING, has good accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for Port Glasgow middle of next month.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 25th March, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons burthen, has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Gisborne, Menzies and Co. or to Capt. ANDREWS, at their Office.

RAMPART ROW, *25th March*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be despatched for London again early in May. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 25th March, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Instruments the Property of the late BAND of the 6th Regiment Bombay N. I. viz.

10 B. Clarionets, 8 Keys } with Leather Cases
10 C. Do. Do. } and Mouth pieces.
1 E. 1 F. Do. 1 Key'd }
2 F. and 2 G. Flutes 4 Keyed.
2 B. C. D. and E. Flutes, 1 Keyed.
2 French Horns and Cases.
3 Bassoons, 9 Keyed.
1 Large Drum.
1 Tambourine.
1 Pair Turkish Cymbals
1 Trombone.
1 Triangle.
52 dozen of Clarionet Reeds.
11 " and 9 Bassoon ditto.

The Instruments are in very good order and will be disposed of at exceedingly moderate rates, either together or separately,

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., where the Instruments may be seen.

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

FOR sale at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co. Bank of England notes, of £ 20, £ 10, and £ 5, at Rs. 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 25th March, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 550 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

THE 1st No. of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, will be published on 1st of May next, and be continued monthly. The work will include, original and selected matter on all subjects connected with Sport---or likely to be interesting to Sporting readers. The size of the work will approximate as nearly as possible to that of the *English Sporting Magazines;* it will be got up in the best style, as to type, paper, &c.; and no expence will be spared to render it in every respect worthy of the patronage of the Sporting community. Contributions for the work to be addressed, *bearing postage*, to Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., Hurkaru Press. They will be numbered as *accepted*,—the Editors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting such as in style or matter appear unsuited to a Sporting Magazine- -and be inserted (as a general rule) in numerical order. Exceptions perhaps must occasionally be allowed, as where, for example, the paper next on the list for insertion, is either too long or too short, to fit into the concluding sheets of any particular number of the *Magazine*; another of suitable length must then be substituted. In all cases, however, partiality and favoritism will be scrupulously avoided; and for the better observance of this rule, it is requested, that all contributions be anonymous. The Editors wish for good writers, but have no desire to know who they are; and in all matters of dispute or discussion between any two contributors, they preserve a strict neutrality.

Papers for the May number should reach the Editors, if possible, by the 1st of April, and their receipts will be duly acknowledged in the notices to correspondents, in the pages of the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

Terms of Subscription:---16 rupees a year, payable in advance---or two rupees a single number---subscription for the eight months of the current year, ten rupees.

☞ Orders or Remittances are requested to be addressed to the Proprietors, Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. CALCUTTA; or to their agents at the undermentioned Mofussil Stations:

BENARES, Messrs. Tuttle and Charles.
ALLAHABAD, Mr. J. P. Ledlie.
CAWNPORE, Messrs. W. Gee and Co.
AGRA, Messrs. J. Munro and Co.
MEERUTT, Mr. M. Hickie.

AGENTS AT

MADRAS, Messrs. Binny and Co.
BOMBAY, Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co.
NEW YORK, Messrs. Aaron, Palmer and Co.
LONDON, Mr. Thomas Elliott. 32, Bucklersbury.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, *25th March*, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Dewan of His Highness, the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 14th July, 1835, corresponding with the 32d Anny 1010 next, receive Sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds of Jaffna Tobacco, consisting of 328 English pounds each, annually, for the use of the Travancore Government from the 14th August, 1835, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1010, to the 4th August 1837, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1012.

The quality of the Tobacco should be half Gallee and half Puttanum; good, and of the last growth, merchantable, and fit for Travancore consumption.

The Tenders will specify the rate at which each Toond will be delivered into the Godowns of the Sirkar at Quilon and Porcand.

The Tobacco to be supplied from 14th October, corresponding with the 31st Pretansy, to the 31st March, corresponding with 20th Pungoony, in each year.

The contractor will be required to give unexceptionable securities for the due performance of his contract.

An advance equal to the value of 2000 Toonds, will be given, at the commencement of each year of the contract, and the supply of one year will be paid for, on delivery of the whole quantity: and such Individual whose Tender may be accepted, will be required to attend at the Dewan's Cutcherry either in person or by Attorney, for the purpose of executing the deed of contract.

The contract must be concluded within one month, after the acceptance of any particular Tender.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed), SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Trevandrum, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

(A true copy),
JOHN. CALDECOTT,
Commercial Agent.

ખબર હીઆંથી આપીએચને

કેંબલે આલંમ તરાવનકોરનાં રાજનો દેવાંન (તારીખ ૩૨ મી આની ૧૦૧૦) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૩૫ સુંધી મોરબંધ પરપોજલો તરાવેંન કોરની શરકાર શારૂં ૪૦૦૦ ટુંનડ જા પ્રનાં તંબાકુંનું તે દર એક ટુનડ અંગરે ૭ રતલ ૩૨૮ પરમાંણેનો દર વરશ પો ચાડવાને શારૂ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આદી ૧૦૧૦ એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ થીતે (તારીખ ૩૧ મી આદી ૧૦૧૨) એટ લે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ સુદી ની મુદતનુ આપશે તે લેશે *

તે તંબાકુનાં જદાનો અરધો ગા લીનો તથા અરધો પતાનનો શારો લે વો તથા છેલી પાકનો તથા વંપાર જોગ તથા તરાવનકોરનાં કામ લાએકનો *

પરપોજલનો દર એક ટુંનદ પર માંણેનો ભાવ લખવો તે શ્રી કુઈલાંન તથા પારેકાંનદની શરકારની વખારનો પોચતો કરી આપવો *

તે તંબાકુ દર વરશ (તારીખ ૩૧ મી પરીતાનશી) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી અકટોંબરથી મરવા માંડવો તે તારીખ ૨૦ મી પંનગોની એટલે ૩૧ મી મારચ સુધી પુરો કરી આપવો *

અખતેદારને અખતો પુરો કરી આ પવા શારૂ વગર વાંધાનાં શારા જંમીનો આપવા *

૨૦૦૦ ટુંનદની બરાબર કીમત પર માંણે અખતાની દર વરશની સુંરવાતે અવજ અગાઉ આપશે તથા એક વરશ નો બધો તંબાકુ પોહોચેઆથી રૂપીઆ આપશે જેનું પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધ ણીએ દેવાંનની કચેરીનો પોતે અથવા તે નાં વકીલે અખતાનુ કાગલ કરી આપવા શારૂં હાજર થાવું *

એ અખતો જાંહાંસુધી કોઈ બીજા અખતેદારને કબુલ થાએ તે પછી નહી નાં એકનો પુરો થશે તાંહાંસુધી જુનાં અ ખતેદારે ચલાવવું *

એ પરપોજલ ઉપર એમ લખવું જે એ પરપોજલ તરાવેંનકોરનાં શર કારનાં કાંમ શારૂ જરૂનાં તંબાકુનું છે *

(શહી) શુબરૂ *
દવાંન *

તરાવેંનકોર તારીખ ૧
લી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૫ *

ખરી નકલ *

જે—કાલડીકોટ *
વેપાર ખાતાંનો આંકતી ઓ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMASJEE ARDASEER AND Co. beg to inform their customers, that they have purchased from the late arrivals. Hams in very small and large sized pieces, and double and single Gloster cheeses, all very fresh and in prime order, and are exposed, for sale at their Shop, and Sundry Wines and Beers, &ca,

APPOLLO STREET, *25th March*, 1835.

SPRAGUE, FRITH AND Co. have just received, a further supply of WEISS's improved Enema Syringes, which they have the pleasure to offer, at the following reduced rates, viz:

	Cash. price Rs.
Small Pewter Syringe in neat Mahogany case	25
Do. Brass do in do	30
Superior do. do. do. in do	35
Do do. do. in do. brass bound	40
Larger size do. do. in do	50
White Metal do. in do. Brass bound	45
Patent Poison and Enema Syringe in do. do	70
Do. Transfusion do in do	50

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. PASCOAL R. DE SOUZA of Poonah, proposes to establish a Mess House at Mahableshwar for the convenience and comfort of Gentlemen proceeding there. He will supply Breakfast and Dinner at 2¼ Rupees each per day, provided the subscription is for the whole month, otherwise an additional charge will be made. Each member to contribute 7½ Rupees per mensem for the rent of the Mess House, which the Messman will provide, but should Gentlemen reside in it, a higher sum will be demanded, Gentlemen to be accommodated, camp fashion, and to bring their own chair, &c. &c. An advance of one half of the month's subscription will be required from each subscriber.—As soon as a sufficient number are obtained to set the Mess afloat, Pascoal R. de Souza, will give timely notice. Gentlemen inclined to patronise the undertaking are respectfully requested to address a line (post paid) to P. R. de Souza, at the Traveller's Bungalow, in Poona.

POONA, *9th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, *24th Jan.*, 1835.

FOR sale.---A very handsome, strong and high bred Bay Arab Horse, with beautiful action, fourteen hands, one inch high, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old, and has carried a Lady---a trial will be given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 25th March, 1835.

TO BE LET.---An airy commodious Bungalow, called Devon Cottage, lately whitewashed, situated at Breach Candy road. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MODY at his house, in Mody Street, within the Fort.

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row lately occupied by James McAdam, Esq. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1835.

Geographical Society.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, held on Saturday, the 14th Instant.

PRESENT.

Sir Charles Malcolm, President, in the Chair.
J. Wedderburn, Esq. — Captain MacGillivray
Col., Dickinson, — Capt. N. Campbell
Captain Ross, — J. Bird, Esq.
Dr. Walker, — J. F. Heddle, Esq.

After reading the Proceedings of the last meeting (held on the 11th June) it was proposed by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Wedderburn, and carried unanimously, that the President be requested to wait on Sir Robert Grant, to explain to him the objects of this Society, to solicit a continuance of the liberal support which the Institution has received from Lord Clare (its founder) and the Government of Bombay, and to request Sir R. Grant to become patron of the Society.

On the proposal of Sir C. Malcolm, seconded by Mr. Wedderburn, Colonel Dickinson and Captain Daniel Ross were elected Vice Presidents, in room of Col. Hardy and Doctor Howison, who have returned to Europe.

Lieut. Carless I. N. and Lieut. Dickinson were elected Members.

Read the following letter addressed to the Secretary.

Royal Asiatic Society's House,
14. Grafton St. London, 11th January, 1834.

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Committee of correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Right Hon'ble Sir A. Johnson, as Chairman, submitted the Copy of the Bombay Gazette which had been forwarded to him, giving an account of the formation of a Geographical Society at Bombay.

I am directed to express to you, through you, to the Society, the great pleasure which this intelligence has afforded the Committee, as the most valuable results to Geographical science may be confidently anticipated from the formation of such a Society in that part of the world,

I am also directed to say and that the Committee, shall always feel great pleasure in furthering the views of the Society as far as lies in its power; and sincerely wishing it every success in its important labours,

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. HAKNESS,
Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society,

Royal Geographical Society,
of London, July 2nd, 1834.

SIR.—I have just learnt with extreme surprize and regret from Mr. Bird that he believes you to be, or rather, is persuaded that you are still without any direct communication from this Society, in reply to that which you so obligingly made to us twelve months ago, proposing that the Geographical Society should become a Branch of this.

I am particularly surprised at this, as I have sent away 2 packets to your address within that time. One was forwarded through the Board of Control in June, and the other, through the same channel, in December of last year, each containing Books for you. Nor can I at all understand how they could have miscarried, unless they are gone to some other colony by mistake.

I now however, at Mr. Bird's suggestion, adopt another mode of forwarding this to you, which I shall make complete as though no other had been sent, I shall send it through Captain Grindlay's office.

On referring to the beginning of the third volume of our Journal you will see the notice that was taken of your proposal to us, the moment it was received. Nothing indeed could have been more gratifying to the Society than such a proposal; and we have endeavoured since, to encourage others to follow the example by passing the Resolution which you will see constitutes the 7th Chapter of our Regulations. We have not succeeded in this, but I trust that we may.

I trust also that we may soon hear from yourselves direct, and that our fifth Volume, at all events will not be without a contribution from your body.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. MACONOCHIE.

Read extract from the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society alluded to, in the Secretary's letter, as follows:—

"XI.—Regulations respecting Geographical Societies in the British colonies or Dependencies, desirous of connecting themselves with the Royal Geographical Society of London."

"In June last, shortly after the receipt of the communication from Bombay printed in this volume, (p. p. 511,), a special general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London was held, by which the following resolutions were unanimously passed."

"1st.—Geographical Societies established in any of the British Colonies or Dependencies, and expressing a wish to be admitted as Branches of the Royal Geographical Society in London, may be so admitted by the Council."

"2d.—The members of all such of these Society as shall correspond with the parent Society, and forward to it Reports of their Proceedings, shall be considered corresponding members of the Society while out of England; and on their return home shall be eligible, by ballot, with other corresponding members to be admitted ordinary members without payment of the entrance fee."

"3d.—One copy of every volume, or part of a volume of the Society's Journal, as successively published, shall be sent to each Branch Society to be placed in its library; with other copies for the authors of communications which may appear in such volumes; and any additional numbers which may be ordered shall be delivered in England, at two—thirds of the price to any agents duly authorized to receive and forward them."

The following resolutions were carried.

That the Secretary do submit to the committee of correspondence, copies of all communications which have been made to the Society, for the purpose of forwarding those which the committee shall select, to the Royal Geographical Society of London.

That the Secretary be directed to call upon members to pay up all arrears of subscription due to the Society.

The following papers were then presented:—*Extract from Lieut. Wood's private Journal regarding the Lakevadeech (Laccadives) Archipelago.*—Communicated by Sir C. Malcolm.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

2nd.—Notice on the general accuracy of *Bruce's Geographical positions in the Red Sea, by Lieut. Wellsted.*

3rd.—*Account of the Gulf of Akabbah with views of Jezeret-ul-Faroun, and Sherries Sheik and ul-Moyah, by Lieut. Carless.*

The thanks of the Society were voted to the authors for their interesting communications.

The papers presented to the Society by Government were then laid before the meeting; and Dr. Bird proceeded to read his paper on "*The Comparative Geography of Southern Palestine and the route from Jerusalem, by Bait-al-Khalil, or Hebron to Eleutheropolis and Yaffa.*

The communication is too long for insertion here. We shall merely subjoin an abstract.

Leaving Jerusalem, by the Yaffa gate, Dr. Bird passed the convent of Mar Elias, and further on the village of Bait Safalah, which he thinks is the same as Beth-tappuah of Joshua (c. XVv. 23): then passing the tomb of Rachel, he arrived at Bethlehem, a distance of six miles from the Holy city. The tomb of Rachel, so named from being the ground assigned for her burial place, resembles the common Makbirahs or Sepulchres, to be seen in India and Syria. The tomb is a narrow square building, surmounted by a dome, bearing on the side facing the road, Kufic inscription which indicates the antiquity of the present structure—Leaving Bethlehem, which presents a pleasing and lively appearance on approaching it, though its interior is extremely wretched, and bespeaks the oppression and indolence of its Turkish masters, Dr. B. continued his route for Hebron. He next came to the cisterns of Solomon, having passed the half ruined village of *Irtas*—These cisterns he describes as consisting of three pools or reservoirs, of an oblong form, disposed on the sloping ground of the valley, in such a manner that when the water of the uppermost overflows its basin, it descends to the lower ones.

A little to the N. of these cisterns, lies the village of Khadur, probably the same as Ain, or the fountain mentioned in conjunction with Etam, (1 Chron. v. 32) as one of the villages belonging to Judah.

Leaving the cisterns of Solomon, the road running S. conducts to the valley called Wade Biar. The hills here, being covered with dwarf oaks and fir-trees, give a more pleasing appearance to the landscape than is met with in the vicinity of Bethlehem, after passing the town of Nabae Yunas, Bethsura mentioned in the Maccabees, and which stood on the limits of Judea and Idumea, became to an open plain among the hills, where he observed the remains of numerous garden walls and deserted cottages, pointing out that on this spot, thriving vineyards and a flourishing population once existed. Hebron was once connected by its vineyards with this, the vale of Mamre, where Abraham dwelt, &ca. (Gen. xiii 18). The church, noticed on the North side of this valley was built by Constantine on the spot where according to tradition, Abraham sat when the three Angels stood before him on the plains of Mamre (Gens. xvii-1). The whole of these ruins are called by the Arabs Khirbat-up-Nasora, or the Christian ruins. From hence to Bait-ul-Khalil, or Hebron, the road runs between hills, having on either side thriving vineyards.

The town, is situated in a hollow between two hills, closed at its southern end, and its population amounts, I was told, to eight thousand.

After halting here a day, and being furnished with the Kashif's letter of recommendation, to the Arab Shaikh of Bait Jibrail, we set out, again, on the 7th October, in order to return to Yaffa, by way of Ramlah. Leaving Bait-ul-Khalil, the road leads back towards the plain of Mamre; from whence, running N. W. for half an hour, it descended into a valley, called the Wadi-Bait-Kahil; which is so named from a ruined town on the summit of a hill, about half an hour further westward. This town is the Keilah of Samuel, which David saved when he smote the Philistines who had come up against it. (1 Samuel xxiii.) The Wadi-Bait-Kahil, or valley of Keilah, is at first a narrow ravine; but gradually expanding, follows the bed of a stream that rises here and runs westward to Ascalon. We could not learn from the guide that the Arabs know this water course by any particular name; but it is the same as what is called in (Numbers XIV. 23,) the brook of Eschol, or the Sorek; from whence the men, sent by Moses to search the land of Canaan, cut down a branch with one cluster of grapes, "and they bare it between two upon a staff, and they brought of the Pomegranates and the figs."—The sides of the hills bounding the upper part of its course are raised in terraces; and though now covered with dwarf fir trees and oaks, bear marks of having been once vineyards North and South of his brook lay the original possessions of Dan and Simeon; which the Israelites had wrested from the Amorites and the Hittites. From Kahil the road opened into a wider part of the valley; in which the dry bed of the Sorek is still met with. Travelling along the right bank for nearly two hours, in a direction N. W. and W. N. W. I arrived at the village of Sarrabrai. From hence to Bait Jibrail, on the south bank of the Sorek, is a distance of three quarters of an hour. The village is a collection of ill built Arab houses, situated on the south side of a stone fortification within which were the remains of a fine church; the Architecture of which is of the Corinthian order. Besides this an extensive range of enormous excavations that were once occupied as churches and are now marked with Christian emigmatical signs, undoubtedly point out the site of Eleutheropolis. This, which was an episcopal city, is put down in the Roman Itinerary as 24 miles distant from Jerusalem, by the nearest route through the mountains; and from hence Ascalon was reckoned to be 24 miles more north east, of the modern village of Bait Jibrail there is a rising ground, on which I observed the ruined foundations of a church, and of many other buildings that mark the site of a once considerable town. In this neighbourhood also, are the caves; which consist of a series of pyramidal domes, pierced above by a small circular opening, from which they are supplied with fresh air. Some of these domes are elevated not less than eight feet and though the caves be cut from a soft limestone rock, the whole is a work of immense labour. Some of them were unquestionably executed in the first ages of Christianity; for the inhabitants of this district contrived their dwellings in caverns, as we are informed by St. Jerome, in the time of Josephus the country here was called Idumoea Superior, that lay in the mountains of Judæ; and it obtained this appellation from Idumoea Magna, in Arabic, whose inhabitants, after the abduction of the Jews to Babylon, occupied Palestine as far northward as Hebron and Eleutheropolis.

Sir C. Malcolm presented, as a donation to the Library, a volume entitled, *an Historical Sketch of Goa, by the Revd. D. L. Cottinean de Kloyuen.* Thanks were voted to the President for this donation, and to Dr. Bird for his valuable paper, and the meeting adjourned.

In another part of this paper our readers will find a full report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Geopraphical Society.

We have been requested to draw the attention of the supporters of that institution to the subjoined notice, referring to the Society, published in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal, by which it will be seen, that the pages of that popular publication are open to contributors to the Bombay Branch.

"IMMEDIATELY on the receipts of the following communication, the Council resolved to publish it with this part of the Journal, as offering an example set by one of the most important dependencies of Great Britain, which it is hoped will be imitated by others. A frequent correspondence kept up, as here proposed, between Branch Societies in our distant Colonies and the Parent Society in England, could not fail to be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the progress of Geographical Discovery; and communications thus made could be transmitted either in manuscripts or in print, and published as Appendices to the Journal of the Central Society. By such means, full advantage would be taken of the favourable position of England for extending geographical science and the praise now due to the founders of the Bombay Society for having taken the lead in so desirable a course of proceeding, would be shared by those who may hasten to follow it."

We hope that the Society's will be able to procure for themselves and the public, some satisfactory account of the Island of Socotra, of which a general survey was taken several months' ago. Since the survey we allude to was completed, we learn that several detached portions of the chain of mountains which traverses the island, have been carefully examined, and we believe minutely reported on. The part, which has attracted most attention is a semicircular ridge of hills lying immediately behind, or to the southward of Tamareda. This portion is named Djibbel Hargiah, or the stony mountain, and Djibbel Ragged. These two mountains are said to attain a height of 4 or 5000 feet, intersected by deep vallies which are well watered and afford abundant pasturage for the flocks of the mountaineers, who inhabit limestone caverns among the hills. This account differs materially from those to be found in modern geographical works, where the soil is described to be "dry, strong and almost destitute of water and vegetation" but this must refer to the plains or low country. The mountaineers are called Bedouins, but this is probably a mistake for Bediogues, under which name they are described by Thomas Roe, as the antient "inhabitants confined to the mountains, who profess the doctrines of Jacobite Christians" and are of course quite distinct from the Arabs of the plain in their habits, language and appearance. Specimens of inscriptions, engraved on the rocks, supposed to have been executed by their ancestors, have been sent to Bombay.—Edrisi and Hamdo-ullah even speak of a colony being sent to this island by Alexander the Great.

Reports, we hear, have also been received from the officers engaged in surveying the Maldives. These are said to contain full and interesting information of the part of that Archipelago which has been examined. We understand that they have completed the survey of the 'Atoll' or group of islands called Milla Dow Madou, and the detached group to the northward of this, which, having no native name, has been called Malcolm's Atoll in honor of Sir Charles Malcolm, under whose orders the survey was planned and commenced.

The islands of this Atoll, when seen from the mast head, at the distance of 15 miles, are described to have the appearance of tufts of trees floating on the water. The Milla Dow Madou consists of about 100 islets, of which 29 are inhabited, supporting a population of about 1700 souls. These islets differ little from each other in size or shape, being generally of a circular or oval form, and vary from two miles to half a mile in diameter; most of them being covered with dense forests of Cocoanut, Bread fruit, Banian, Tamarind, Cadoo and other trees, of kinds unknown to the visitors. The islets are formed of a narrow circular ridge or bank of coral enclosing, in some instances, a lagoon with from 1 to 10 fathoms water; in others the centre is filled up with the coral masses as they rise to the surface. Some are seen with the outer circle incomplete, a portion of it being still under the surface of the water.

On the surface of the coral, in those Islands which are completely formed, rests a bed of shell sand, rising in some about six feet above the sea. The upper portion of this, to the depth of 3 feet, is loose sand, when mixed with mould, supports the vegetation which clothes the surface; descending below this depth the sand gradually becomes more compact, till it passes into a soft sandstone. This occupies a depth of two feet, and below it, the sand becomes again loose—here the fresh water is found. This simple arrangement is found to obtain wherever the islets were examined. The sandstone is at first soft, but becomes hard on exposure, and is used as a building material.

The channels between the islets are safe from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and accessible, from the absence in this Atoll of the barren reef which in the others borders the groups, and readers the approach so difficult.

The number of people to each islet varies from 100 to 20. They never change their residence from one island to another. They appear a mild, contented and timid race with some shrewdness of character, but are very indolent, and seldom exert themselves beyond what their animal [illegible] absolutely require. These are of course few and simple; their chief delight is to sit all day in a swing suspended from the branches of a tree.

Their favorite food is rice, but this, not being produced in the Atoll, is rare and expensive. The Cocoanut supplies a large proportion of their food, and they make use of a grain called "Bimbee," which is cultivated on the Atoll. The Cocoanut tree differs in the size of its fruit from the variety common here. The fruit of the former is rarely as large as a teacup. Bread is made from a root called Stelpool, which is grated and dried in the sun and is said to resemble arrowroot. It probably is a species of Arum. The fruits growing on the Islands are the plantain, breadfruit, papau lime, &c. Ten or twelve sorts of garden seeds, introduced by Captain Moresby, also grew very well.

Animals are scarce—the common fowls runs wild in the jungle, and is caught with difficulty. The sea affords few varieties of fish. The bonito is the only kind caught in abundance and is largely consumed by the natives. It is preserved by being boiled in salt water, and then dried. In this form it has the appearance of smoked beef, but, as an article of food, it is so indigestible and tasteless, that the native crew of the *Benares* could not eat it. The eggs of the turtle also are used as food. Two species of this animal are caught, from one of which they obtain the tortoiseshell by the following barbarous process. On the back of the animal, when recently caught, burning charcoal is placed, which contracts the outer shell and separates it partially from the parts beneath; the shell then rolls up like parchment, and is detached with a knife; while still flexible, it is flattened beiween boards. The animal is afterwards thrown into the sea, and survives the operation. Several were examined which had undergone this process, and it was discovered that the shell never becomes perfect again, but is always thin and useless.

In religion the people are pious, but not bigoted, Mussulmans. Besides the Sultan, who resides in Male, or King's island, each Atoll is governed by a Naib or Viceroy, who usually lives at Malé, and visits his district occasionally. Under this officer is the Atoll-Warree who resides on the principal island of the group, and executes the functions of Moullah, Magistrate, and Collector. Each islet with more than 40 inhabitants has also a Catibe, who officiates as priest and arbitrates in petty disputes.

The condition of the people appears not to be so flourishing as at the time they were described by the French-man Laval. Their laziness prevents them taking full advantage of the natural resources of their islands; not more than one half of the raw material produced by the cocoanut, is manufactured by them into coir. Few of the people were observed older than fifty years. Their lands appear to be occasionally visited by severe sickness; and a kind of quarantine is maintained between Male and the other Atolls, and is extended to foreign trading vessels, and even European ships. The natives dare not board a vessel, until it is ascertained by the authorities that the crew is healthy.

The surveying vessels experienced this, and though the natives knew what they were and whence they came, and approached near them, nothing could induce them to come on board,—*Courier, March 21.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS FROM THEIR CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can any of your numerous Correspondents inform me whether Art. 205. Sec. LXI. of the 2d. Sup. Mil. Code, is applicable to the Artillery or not?—a reference to Art. 180 of the same Sect. in the 1st. Sup. would seem to shew that it is so. Now the Artillery Corps is equal to four Regiments, and it appears by the last Army list that there are no fewer than *thirteen*, exclusive of field Officers, absent from it on Staff duties: being an average of upwards of three per Battalion or Regiment! *in addition to these*, another Officer has been lately taken from the Artillery and attached to the irregular horse, notwitstanding that there are many Cavalry and Infantry Corps with only two Officers each detached: surely therefore if the rule above alluded to, is made applicable to these latter Corps, as was the case lately when several Officer's were removed from their situations, it is only fair and far more necessary that it should be attended to with reference to the Artillery Corps, which, from its detached state, and being composed chiefly of Europeans, necessarily requires more Officers in proportion, even than a Native Corps.

I am,
Your's obediently.
Up-Country. VOX.

THE LATE FASHIONABLE PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe in your paper of Wednesday last a letter signed "INCOGNITO" animadverting, as the writer no doubt thinks, very ludicrously, upon a *private* party given by a few individuals upon the occasion of the departure of *two* friends for Europe. What the motives may have been that have induced Incognito to bring before the public that which was strictly of a private nature, I am not aware. I only regret he has not adhered a little more to truth in his statement—it is however very evident *he* was not one of the party, for if he had, the public, I am inclined to believe, would have been spared the account of "the Brilliant illumination and emblematical devices" which existed no where that I am aware of but in "Incognito's" own brain. The rest of his letter is really, Mr. Editor, beneath notice, and I should have treated it wholly with that contempt it merits, were it not that I think any individual, who wilfully publishes a misstatement, deserves at all times to be contradicted.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Editor, that characters such as "Incognito" has shewn hims if to be by his production, are not better known, as they might then be guarded against. I would, however, recommend him, next time he intends favouring the public with any of his descriptive pieces, to make it at least a "true and correct statement"—and above all, not to sign himself "*Incognito*" unless he is sure he is so.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ONE OF THE PARTY.

March 22d, 1835.

STEAM, AND THE SECOND VOYAGE OF THE "FORBES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may not be without interest to take a retrospective view of the question of Steam Communication between India and Europe, and to contrast its present position with that which it occupied when the first impulse was given in this place by the Town Hall meeting in 1833. The numerous productions which have appeared in the interval, from the pen of the indefatigable Secretary to the Calcutta Committee, Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. Crawford, and others, besides the published evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, must have rendered the subject familiar to most of your readers. Now that the Home Government have seriously directed their attention to it, and adopted measures to open the communication, the community of India may congratulate themselves on the successful result of their exertions, which has been attained by their zeal, activity, and agitation.

It is painful, however, to take a glance at the fate of the Calcutta fund,—a fund subscribed under the impulses of the noblest feelings of enthusiasm, and squandered away with a recklessness which, whatever may have been the motives of the Committee, cannot but be condemned. Experience appears to convey no useful lesson, and again it is announced the ill-fated "Forbes" is to be dispatched on a second voyage. If we can judge from the Journals at home, the opinion is general, that, at the outset, this Port is the proper starting point, and the result of the first trip of the "Forbes" ought to have staggered the Calcutta Committee. But no! to use a common expression, "*they are in for it*" and onward they will go.

We are accustomed, in India, to regard with characteristic indifference the proceedings of public bodies entrusted with the controul of money subscribed for a public purpose. Having once given our cash, we are too lazy or too careless to look after its appropriation, and this silence is construed into approbation. The power of eloquence, the force of example, the influence of station are all called into play to open the purse strings of the public, the imagination is racked to give a vivid coloring to the advantages of the scheme, but no sooner is the money subscribed, than the Committee who have charge of it, in defiance of common sense and prudence, set at once about spending it in a manner which, in private life, and betwixt man and man, would be designated by a very harsh appellation. In my letter to you in your Paper of 5th February last year, I put the question whether—the Calcutta Committee were warranted, with the facts before their eyes that more than one half of their fund was subscribed by the Native Princes and Natives of upper India, in undertaking a hazardous experiment which incurred a certain expenditure, with no corresponding return, and entailed an uncertain risk dependent upon all the chances of a voyage, and I added what a sorry figure the Calcutta Committee would cut if the funds disappeared and nothing was gained. In a shorter period than I could have anticipated, such an enviable position has been attained by the Committee. Not one advantage has been gained by the voyage of the "Forbes,"—the most sanguine hopes have been successively defeated, no practical facts of any value added to the stock of experience, the question as to steaming against the Monsoon as unsettled as ever. In fact as well might the Committee pride themselves on the voyage of an Arab Dhow as upon that of the "Forbes." What would be said in England by a Company of enterprising individuals, if a Committee of their number squandered £12,000 of their capital? a pretty bubbub would be raised; and what, let me ask, are the individual feelings of the Subscribers to the Calcutta fund who are removed from the influence of party and local interests? assuredly, disgust. The money is got from the natives, and at once sight is lost of their interests. Previous promises, and opinions, which induced the subscriptions, are forgot, and a few individuals set about spending the Cash without reference to the purpose for which it was entrusted to their charge. With their *liberal* views *means* are nothing, but away they plunge headlong into an expensive, and as it has proved, useless undertaking. We think this second voyage of the "Forbes" ought to be scouted throughout India. It is an insult to common sense, a defiance of public opinion, and a selfwilled attempt, on the part of the Calcutta Committee, to stamp their name with a more dark notoriety than they have hitherto attained, from which, in mercy, they ought to be rescued by the good sense of the subscribers.

Amidst such mortifying reflections it is cheering to think the Bombay and Madras funds have not suffered a similar fate, and still more cheering to see the measures adopted by the Government to bring the power of steam into familiar use in this Country. It is to be hoped they will be backed by private enterprise. Ridicule has been cast on Lord Bentinck's opinions on the subject of the introduction of Steam into India, but in my opinion his Lordship did not overrate the advantages which would flow from it. It would do more than myriads of Schoolmasters; it would loosen native prejudice, dissipate antiquated notions, open wide field for mental enquiry, introduce new trains of thought, startle by its power and activity, and arouse the hitherto dormant energies of the Natives. It would stimulate commercial enterprize, facilitate intercourse, remove fancied obstacles, and, as it came into familiar use, would diffuse all the benefits which it has conferred on the Western world.

In conclusion, I only say, let the Press scout this proposal of a second voyage with the "Forbes." Recommend the subscribers rather to vote the driblet of their Cash remaining as an assistance to the Fund for Lord Bentinck's statue, as the ruler under whose auspices Steam has been fostered, and the acts of their Committee recorded. If a second voyage is attempted let them look to their pockets and a final wind up.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
BOMBAY, 24*th March*, 1835. FUNNEL.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—As the subject on which your correspondent M. has written is under consideration in England, I shall only notice that part of his letter wherein he suggests the abolition of the office of Superintendent of the I. N. and attempt to show that, by this measure, putting the saving consequent thereon out of the question, the efficiency of the service would not be impaired, but rather improved.

Truly, Mr. Editor, the valuable advice contained in the said Epistle—the continuance of which I see you have been promised provided you relish the portion you have already received—to say the least of it, merits the favour of the promoters of merit—The only fault I have to find with M, is that he has not advanced far enough in the "walk of improvements." Enpassant, I will take upon me to insinuate that he is one of those men on whom the march of intellect has only begun to dawn—you will think me severe, but I dare say I shall stand excused, when I tell you that M. has anticipated one of my favorite improvements, and by giving his ideas to the world in a crude state, has deteriorated my well digested plan considerably, for instead of getting credit for the following suggestions, I shall now probably be accused of borrowing them from your correspondent.

My plan is this—To abolish the appointments of Commander in Chief, Generals of Division, and Superintendent of the I. N., and substitute in their room a Senior Col. of the H. C. Army, and a Captain of the I. N. who, with the designation of Assists. to Col. Wood, will be able, in their respective Departments, to carry on the duty, and thus the services, both Military and Naval, will be under the direct controul of Government, *and the saving of much expense with unimpaired efficiency* will be the result.

But joking apart, your correspondent M. has shown more ignorance than might have been expected from a person who can turn, as he does, such profound and elegant sentences, not to mention his knowledge of punctuation which seems considerable.

M. appears to have forgot that H. M. extended Martial Law to the I. N. conditionally. The condition was that a Captain of the R. N. should be appointed commander in Chief of the service, in order to enforce that law which it was his pleasure to extend to it—The instant, therefore, that Captain is withdrawn, the I. N. forfeits the Martial Law which it now enjoys—and returns to what it was before, in 28" * * * * * * * * *

at all events before the period above alluded to, the officers had no rank which emanated from the crown, the consequence was, that while serving in company with H. M. Ships, they were subjected to insult the mere recital of which would fill half your paper.

* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *

The advantages derived from being placed under an officer of the I. N., as head of the service, are sufficiently known, but in case you be ignorant of these matters I refer you for information to any of the officers of the service * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

In conclusion I wish to know, what induced you, in your Editorial remarks, to style the I. N. by the antiquated appellation of Bombay Marine, really I shall call you by *very hard names* if ever you dare to do so again, unless you have occasion to allude to the service in the year *one*, or some very ancient period.

INCOGNITO,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The following lines may be gratifying to the friends of MR. WRIGHT, whose life was despaired of.

Extract of a letter from Ahmedabad dated 17th March.

"Not a soul writes from the field force, A. says it "is all a secret, and he dar'nt blab—Young Wright "who was so mutilated by them, is expected in here to-"day." Yours obediently,

24*th March*, 1835. F.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

On Saturday the 21st March, at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Jefferys, Mr. E. Evans Commanding the Ship Sultana and 3d Son of John Evans, Esq., of Haverford, West Pembrokshire, to Matilda, youngest daughter of John Fryer, Esq., Surgeon, late of St. Germain's Cornwall, and Niece of Mr. Robert Bennett, Head Assistant, Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st Instant at Girgaum, Mrs. J. A. Higgs of a Son, still born.

On 22d instant, at Poonah, the Lady of B. P. Rooke, Esq. of a daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. P. Brougham, Engineers, from Deckan,
Asst. Surgeon J. Jackson, H. M. 6th. Foot from Deesa.
Lieut. Beebee, H. M. 6th Regt., from Deesa.
Asst. Surgeon W. R. Willoughby, 1st. Batalion Artillery, from Nuggur.
Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, Artillery, from do.
Lieut. H. Gibbine, Artillery, from do.
Surgeon C. Scott, 4th N. I., from do.
Bt. Captain Hamilton, Queens, from Poonah
Major Bellassis, E. V. Comy., from Versovah,

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon T. Shepperde, Euro. Regt., to Poonah,
Asst. Surgeon W. R. Williams, Artv. to Nuggur.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 21st. Brig Rampurtap, Seedy Bilal, Nacquedah, from Point de Galle, 10th Feb.
23d. Ship Amelia Thomson, William Pigott Master, from Mauritius 11th Feb.
Passenger,—Mr. J. McMichin.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	109½	109
Do. No. 321, a 1040. 2nd class....	107	106¾
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ at	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾	109½
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101½	101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210½1
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	221½	220½
Sovereign each,.....	11	1

HIGH WATER TABLE.

March 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 25th Wednesday.....	8 53	9 8
,, 26th Thursday.....	9 28	9 58
,, 27th Friday.....	10 23	10 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter signed "JUSTICE" has been received, but its publication would lead to no good. While the writer confines himself to defects which exist in the system, and points out feasible remedies, we shall be glad to give insertion to such correspondence as he may favor us with. The principles embraced in his present letter would go to shake the very foundation of the social system as it is now constituted, and, while we shall always be most willing to lend our humble aid to the correction of abuses, we can never consent to say or do aught which would, in any wise, affect the institution itself.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the Brig *Rampertop*, from Point de Galle, the 10th Feby., on the 21st, and the ship *Amelia Thompson*, W. Pigot, Master, from Mauritius, the 11th Feby., on the 23rd instant.

Passenger per the Amelia Thompson, Mr. J. McMichan.

THE *Buckinghamshire*, Captain Hopkins, sails this day for England, having the following Passengers on board :—

Mrs. Col. Russell, and 2 Children ; Mrs. Col. Wood, and 1 Child ; Mrs. Ponget ; Mrs. Brucks and 2 Children; Mrs. Keays ; Mrs. Willoughby and 2 Children ; Mrs. Money and 2 Children ; Mrs. Mackworth and 2 Children ; Lieut. Col. F. Roome, 7th Regt. N. I.; Major Robert Pouget, Engineers ; Rev. R. Y. Keays, Eccl. Establishment ; Capt. Ed. Willoughby 18th Regt. N. I. ; Lieut. M. Willoughby, 18th Regt. N. I. ; Doctor Alexander Tawse, 18th N. I. ; Revd. Mr. Moorwood, Mr. James Alexander, Merchant ; Mr. Charles Binny Adam, Merchant ; Mr. Robert Lindsay Leckie, Merchant ; Mr. J. H. Wooler, merchant ; Mr. Keys ; Mr. Ralph ; Master Keys ; 2 Masters Mills ; Miss Ann White ; and 11 Servants.

THE Calcutta Steam Committee have resolved, once again, to try their luck with the *Forbes!* What infatuation! Can they seriously mean it? But where are the funds to be found, or how are they to be provided for? Are the Committee justified in squandering the funds collected for the purposes of the Steam communication with England, on experimental projects? Have they not had experience enough? As with the Gambler, loss and defeat have but inflamed the passions, and the Committee will rather peril the last stiver, than make the retreat which experience might have taught it would be but prudent to do. They are determined to die game. The Committee propose that the Vessel shall start on the 1st of June, and, to lessen the run from Galle to Socotra, it is intended to have a Vessel laden with coal at King's Island, a well known anchorage in the Maldiva Islands. It is suggested by our Correspondent "Funnel" that the Subscribers should protest against such a waste of their money. We agree with him, and can only express our surprise that the subscribers are so silent on the subject. In Lord Bentinck's reply to the address of the Merchants of Calcutta we find the following passage on the subject of the Steam communication with England :

"I willingly turn from topics too personal to myself to others more useful and interesting. Taking this last leave (in India only I hope,) of the Steam question, I cannot but rejoice in the entire success of the inland Navigation. The Home Authorities met our recommendation with a promptitude and completeness of execution which demands our warmest thanks. The communication with Europe has not been equally successful. Greater difficulties surrounded it. We all lament the resolution to adopt the line of the Euphrates. If there were no obstacles in the channel of the River, or in the state of the surrounding Countries, the difficulty of maintaining Steam Machinery in a state of efficiency, even with the command of the naval establishments, the foundries and skill of Calcutta, has been too often brought to our notice, not to create a lively apprehension, for the success of an experiment wholly deprived of these indispensable aids. The provision also of a sufficient number of Engineers, is a source of great expense, and of constant disappointment.

But an efficient marine Steam establishment in India is called for by considerations more powerful even than those of commercial advantage, or improved political control. It would multiply, in a ratio little understood, the defective means of the Empire. Let me advert to an event, the particulars of which are within your recollection,—the Burmese War. If five powerful Steamers had then been at our command to bring up, in quick succession, all necessary reinforcements and supplies, the war would probably have terminated in a few months, and many millions of Treasure, many thousands of lives, and extraordinary misery and sickness would have been spared. Allow me to submit another estimate of advantage, of the correctness of which you all can likewise judge. The proper station for the principal reserve of our European Troops in India is at Bangalore, Madras the place of embarkation. In a few days, at any period of the monsoons, the same five Steamers would carry this force to the most distant part of the shores of the Empire. In five weeks with the aid of the River Steamers, this reserve would reach Allahabad, the most centrical point of our Territories, and one of our most commanding positions. The same Steam Power that would enable us to baffle any Invader in war, would be ample in time of peace to carry into complete execution the whole plan of the Bengal Committee, of which I continue to be a decided advocate.'

REFERRING to the letter signed "H." which appeared in the *Courier* of Saturday last, the *Courier* has done itself an injustice in taking the blame of the error which appeared in our Paper of the 4th inst., as referred to in that letter, on its own shoulders. It was *our* error, but not an intentional one as "H." seems to suppose. The alteration is no improvement, but rather mars the sense of the passage.

IN drawing the attention of our readers to the notice of the intended meeting in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a law to equalize the Duties on East India produce on importation into Great Britain with those of the British Colonies, which appears in our advertising columns of this day, we would recommend a full attendance of all classes who are in any manner interested in the question. The Native merchants must throw off their apathy, and go hand in hand with their European friends. Much may depend on the number of names attached to the Petition. We believe the public mind at home is quite prepared for the meditated attack on the interests of the West India merchant, and public opinion has already conceded the point. The Calcutta people seem also alive to the matter, for we see it stated in the Hurkaru, received yesterday, that Dr. Wallich announced at a meeting of the Agricultural society held at Calcutta that "he had suggested to the Bombay Agricultural society to follow the example of that of Bengal, in petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the removal of the restriction duties on the staple articles of Indian produce."

WE are glad to find that there was no foundation for the report of the murder of a Ghorawalla by one of the soldiers of H. M. 40th Regt. to which we alluded in our last.

SOME time ago we noticed the reply given by Lord Bentinck to the deputation which waited on him with the petition for securing the liberty of the Press. The Calcutta papers received yesterday shew us the reply of the Governor General in Council to that petition. It is, taken as a whole, rather satisfactory, altho' there is a little of the old leaven visible. His Lordship, like all those who are gifted with the power of doing good or ill, seems slow in his comprehension of the necessity of removing an evil,—"he trusts," he says "that in "no long time a system will be established &c." day light thus breaks in but by degrees on his Lordship, and it is to be expected that some half a century after this, the necessity will really become apparent. It puts us in mind of the late proceedings in the House of Commons for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish. Down comes a minister with a bill to cheapen potatoes in the one hand, and a bill to coerce the Irish into obedience in the other,—grant me the power of Military Law over these clamorous fellows, and I'll put it in your power to feed them better, and make them the happiest men alive,—*but* I must *first* have my Coercion Bill. Agreed, he got his Coercion Bill after a little sham opposition, but the Potatoe Bill took some six month's discussion, and came through the ordeal so frittered away in its important clauses, that few or none benefitted by it. Little, very little consideration is reckoned necessary in inflicting an evil of even the greatest magnitude, but the getting that evil remedied, or a measure passed for the *benefit* of the public, seems as hard a labour as that which Moses had in drawing the water from the rock.

On one point however, His Lordship spoke plainly and honestly, he says he "does "not conceive that the Inhabitants of Calcutta are prohibited by any rule now in "force from meeting for purposes of discussion. They already, as it appears to "His Lordship in Council, enjoy the liberty which they solicit, nor has the "Government any intention of restricting "that liberty." We only hope our Calcutta friends will not overstep the boundary drawn, as it can scarcely be the interest of the press to deal in sedition against the Government, or calumny against individuals, to guard against which evils the system of which Lord Bentinck speaks as being likely soon to be established, is to be directed.

ON Monday last, at 11 o'clock A. M. the Right Hon'ble the Governor held his first Levee at the Town Hall, and the following is the List of officers of H. M's. and the Hon'ble Company's Service, together with the private Residents, who attended :

MILITARY.

Col. Russell, Commandant Artillery.
Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, Commy. Gen.
D. Barr, Auditor General,
T. Dickenson, Chief Engineer.
E. M. Wood, Secy. to Govt. M. Dept.
E. Jervis, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
J. G. Griffiths, Prin. Com. Ordnance.
S. Powell, Adj. General.
C. B. James, Dep. Com. General.
V. C. Kemball, Esq. Member Med. Board.
J. Orton, Esq. Do. Do.
G. Smyttan, Esq. Do. Do.
Major G. Moore, Dep. Mil. Aud. Genl.
T. P. Weeks, Esq. Superg. Surg.
C. Collier Esq., Dep. Inspector Hospl. K. T.
Captain Penefather.
Connor, H. M. 40th Reg't.
Burnes.
Haggart.
Hunter.
Shortt, Superintendent Police.
Campbell.
Maclean.
Mayne, H. M. 40th.
Adamson, 40th.
Vincy.
Manesty, 8th N. I.
Swanson, Pay Master.
Boscawen, 40th Regt.
Foy, Agent for Gun Carriages.
Coghlan.
Macan.
Lyons, 23d Regt. N. I.
McGillivray, Engineers,
Elliott, 40th.
Parsons, 11th Regt.
Henderson, Agent for Clothing.
Jacob, Agent for Gun Powder.
Waddington, Engineers.
Coddington, 40th Regt.
Elder, B. European Regt.
Pringle, Aud. and Acct. M. S. Act.
Revd. H. Jeffreys.
A. Goode.
J. Laurie.
J. Wilson.
J. Stevenson.
Surgeon Pinhey.
Barra.
Downey.
Davis.
Bell.
Bird.
Walker.
Stuart.
Rev. D. Young.
Lieut. G. M. White.
Cristall, 8 N. I.
Mortimer, 40th Rt.
F. White, 40th Regt.
Pope.
Mayor, 6 N. I.
Bainbridge, 6 N. I.
Tyler, 40th Regt,
Hawkins.
Thornbury.
Gidley, 11th N. I.
Whitemore.
Russell.
McIntyre, Eur. Regt.
Woodword, Eur. Regt.
Roberts.
Major, 11th Regt.
Cooke, Mar. Bat.
Frederick.
Jameson, 2nd Ast, Aud. Gen.
Smythe, 3rd. do do.
Sinclair.
Carless.
Wormold, Engrs.
Brougham.
Farquharson.
Turner, Engrs.
J. Carr, Comg. Sion Fort.
Asst. Surg. Ryan.
Fraser.
Graham.
Whetherhead.
Barrington.
Montifiore,
Williams.
McKenzie
Scott,
Hardy
Ensign Hogg,
Blenkins.
Dickenson.
Barr.
Colgrave,
Treasure.
Robertson.
Gordon,

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Bailie.
Greenhill.
Kirkland.
Bell.
Taylor.
Bruce.
Farish.
E. E. Elliot
Kentish.
Willoughby.
Warden.
Hebbert.
Morris.
Wedderburn.
Anderson
L. Geyt.
Willoughby.
Bourchier.
G. Grant
Norris.
Warren.
Reid.

NAVAL SERVI

Captain Brucks, I. Navy.
Cogan.
Rose.
Comaer. Harris, I. N.
Lowe.
Captain Bourchier, R. N.
Lieut. Clendon I. N.
Williams.
Carless.
Warry.
Rogers.
Swan.
Marvey.
Lieut. Henry.
Edwards.
Dickson.
James.
Linch.
Mr. Scott.
Selby.
Peters.
Hateley.
S. Scott.
Poole.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Mr. Willis.
Le Messurier.
Fenwick.
Burn.
Parlane.
Ewart.
Baxter.
Neish.
Morgan.
Larkins.
Graham.
Melville.
Dr. Fogerty.
Payne.
Little.
Simpson.
Armitage.
Boaden.
G. Noton.
Vaupell,
D. B. Smith.
Bishop Prendergast.
M. G. Muller.
J. Luis Vicar General.
Phillps.
Ross.
Hadow.
Forbes,
Skinner,
Fawcett.
Henderson.
Sonnenkilb.
Sindry.
Thompson.
R. Smith.
J. D. Faria.
Revd. R. Y. Keays.
Mr. Southouse.
Patch.
Roper.
Nicol.
Woodhouse.
Lingley.
H. F. Owen.
J. M. Macdonald.
E. C. Morgan.
R. X. Murphy.
Revd. C. Stone.
Mr. Williams McCallum.

A DURBAR was held Yesterday, in the Town Hall, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, at which, the principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay were assembled, and had the honor of being introduced to His Excellency.

By the time of our next publication we shall endeavour to learn the names of the individuals who attended.

SCOOTRA.

Tamarida Bay, off the Island of Socotra, Jany. 12.

MY DEAR ——, I wrote you from Bombay just before I left. I now write you a few lines by the Steamer *Forbes* which vessel arrived here from Suez on the 5th instant, as we did from Bombay, which we left on the 25th ultimo, and had a very rough passage across, blowing fresh with a high sea, so that we nearly lost one of the vessels of our convoy; but Capt. Lowe of the H.C.'s Brig of War *Tigris* who had charge of them, got them all safe here at last. Acting Commander Haines of the Indian Navy, was sent from Bombay in October, to purchase the Island for Government, and a sum of ten thousand dollars was given to him for that purpose; but the chief to whom it belongs, told him that he would not give an inch of it to the English. The Chief resides at Kissen, a place on the Arabian coast.

Captain Lowe had orders from the Bombay Government, in the event of Captain Haines's failure, to land the troops, which he has done, and he being in Command of the expedition will have to remain here until he receives further instructions from Bombay. The Governor-General will be a little disappointed, as they all made sure that the chief would sell the island, which made them send the troops before they heard of its being made over. I suspect we shall keep possession of it now, having landed the troops. The Chief threatened to send over a force, if we took possession, and drive us off again, which he might do very well, but he had better not let Capt. Lowe fall in with his fleet, or he will fleet them.

The only fear is, in their landing on the other side of the island, and coming in our small force's rear before we know it, which Capt. Lowe could not prevent perhaps, and he would not be able to render them much assistance. I don't myself think the Chief will send a force to attack the island, while a vessel of war is stationed in the bay —they are not fond of seeing us.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MARCH 7.

The following interesting communication reached us, THIS MORNING :—

CAMP KHIRUB, FEBRUARY 23, 1835.—We arrived at this place on the 20th instant, from Pauttun, distant hence nine miles west; having exhausted all the forage at that place, the cattle both public and private had began to suffer for the want of it. When Brigadier Wyatt first proposed coming to this, the Agent objected, wishing him to change for another direction, that towards Neemkathana, in order further to intimidate the Meenas of that neighbourhood, in whom he had discovered a disinclination to come in to treat with him; but subsequently, after weighing the state of affairs at Jeypoor, he expressed his hope, that any change *would be to this place*—a march nearer that city. We may therefore consider this a kind of demonstration—or at least an intermediate resting place, until instructions from below arrive, determining in what manner the Agent is to act thitherward. "But in a case like this, cannot." as we unsophisticated Military are hourly asking each other, "the Agent promptly act upon his own responsibility? Have any recent restrictions been placed upon the powers of so high an officer as a Governor General's Agent of which we are not aware? or is it intended that the non-interference system shall be carried so far, that a Minister shall be loudly accused of poisoning his Prince, and in a state too so much connected with us by the tie of debt to our fisc, and indeed by every other tie, and even then

hat we will not interpose the arm of justice? Is it intended, also, still to withhold our interference when the inhabitants supplicate our assistance?" These questions are asked purely in wonder, and not, as perhaps any over-sensitive friend of Major Alves's may imagine, in a tone of condemnation of him: for where the *natural* course to be pursued on such an occasion, is so obvious—it is but equally natural to suppose, that Major A., even should he not be a very clever man, it must also have suggested itself; and when, therefore, we see, that he does not adopt it, we can but think that he has reasons weighing in the scale, with which, if this case, we are unacquainted. Should this be the case, the more the pity—for every hour that the necessary investigation of the charge against Jotaram is delayed, will of course add difficulty to the just clearing up, either for or against the accused. This investigation can only be entered into, in the manner in which it ought to be scrutinized, at Jeypoor itself, and thither our Agent, with full powers given him, ought immediately to proceed for the purpose.

News has arrived in Camp, (indeed now a day or two old) that Jotaram himself having taken poison, is now dead. But this we cannot credit, for supposing him to have been guilty, as is so universally believed, of the Raja's murder, he has no reasons to dread any retribution yet; on the contrary, the success of the villainy remains to be proved by and by; thereafter, if the tide of fortune turns against him, he might be expected to end his life in such a manner: but at present the tide has not turned, nor I fear even began to turn. We also heard about the same period that the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having commenced its march from Sambur towards Mynpoorie, has been halted within a few coss of Jeypoor, with a view to be employed there hereafter, if necessary. Foud, however, as many of us thought Major A. of mystery, we little expected he would have kept a matter so interesting to his military friends in camp, as the halting of a Regiment in their neighbourhood must be to them, a secret—no *conceivable* object being attainable by such ill-natured secresy, many therefore doubt to this hour that the 3d N. I. has been so halted; but I believe, that they have been, as I have said. It has also been reported that Jotaram is concentrating his *fouge*, principally composed of *Pardacies* of Hindustan, and that they are now encamped in separate, but large bodies of horse and foot round the capital. This may be relied on as it is mentioned by a person lately arrived from the neighbourhood.

The following story, regarding the death of the late Raja, seems to obtain general credit:—Jotaram beginning to suspect that his influence over the mind of his Prince was on the wane, bethought him of a plan, to discover the Raja's sentiment regarding him. For this purpose he caused one of his own creatures to obtain a private interview with the Raja, and directed him, with the view of sounding his opinion, to speak loudly in abuse of the Minister, to say that owing to his treachery, the provinces of Sambur, Shekawattee, and Teawawuttee, had been lost to the British, and that the Raja's own person could not be considered in safety, as long as the government remained in his hands. The unfortunate young prince was deceived by so much apparent loyalty, and gave vent to his feelings, by joining the emissary in his abuse of Jotaram, and stating his wish to get him placed in confinement, and another minister appointed in his room. The next day the Raja was seized with the disease, (whatever was its nature) of which he, in a very brief period, died.

The weather has been daily becoming more sultry for some time past, and there is every prospect of an early set in of the hot winds. "The thought of to-morrow," therefore, comes across our minds occasionally, with the painful remembrance, that we have no houses yet erected, to repel their inclemency: nor are we yet located, to enable us to commence building them. We endeavour however to keep up our spirits, in spite of the future prospect as well as we can. And as the ladies, no longer scared "by war's alarms," are commencing to join their husbands of the detachment, cards is now banished, more easily by the exhilirating influence and attractive refinements of their society, than by any of the overstrained attemps we made for the purpose during their absence.

We have received the intelligence of Major James Blair of the 3rd Local Horse, being appointed to the command of the Nizam's Cavalry. Lord William Bentinck has here made a most happy selection for his patronage. It has needed only to belong to the same force, to have inspired us all with the highest estimation of this most meritorious officer, both as regards his private and public character. In his present corps, it is extremely pleasing to witness the perfect influence he has acquired over the affections of all the men from the highest to the lowest under his command. The efficiency of the 3rd L. H. has been pronounced upon by the most competent officers; whilst myself and others, who cannot claim such implicit admission of our opinions on such points, have had nevertheless competent opportunities, for ascertaining how greatly he has succeeded in endearing himself, and his command to the corps. From this trait of character added to his other known qualifications, indeed every requisite one for an officer, all the friends of the Major, and also the members of the Bengal army in general, may truly congratulate themselves on the very favorable specimen of the service they are about to see elevated to so important a situation. That Major Blair should possess such high claims to esteem is now the more fortunate, as his appointment will lead him into continual contract with the officers of the sister presidency; in whose eyes, it is desirable, we should be favorably represented, in return for the many opportunities, they have had of sending round to our side of India, the *elite* of their own army.

News has this moment arrived in camp that the 36th Regiment N. I. are to leave Shekawattee, and that the 26th N. I. have already marched to relieve them from Delhi. By the by, the mention of that place reminds me to remark on the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* having put forth a prophecy. ("Is Saul also among the prophets?") But he must have known, when writing the *prophecy* on Jeypoor politics contained in his paper of the 11th, that the Raja, instead of being about to die, was then *actually dead*. The news of that event was sent from this to Delhi from our camp at Puttun on the 8th by a *shooters' war*, and he must have known it therefore the next evening—possibly even earlier; notwithstanding, this however, he keeps up the deception in his following number of the 18th "by saying which, as we have since learnt, 'actually took place on the 5th instant.'" How is this to be explained, I wonder? perhaps he will tell us should you publish this—excuse haste.

The Subscriptions to the Bentinck Statue already amount, it will be seen, to 22,985 Rupees, or rather the *realizations*, for a much larger sum is subscribed for.

Sir Charles Metcalfe is daily expected to arrive at the Presidency. A dawk has been laid for him between Bogwangolah and Santipore, to which place the *Hooghly* with the Sonamuke in tow, started this morning, to await Sir Charles's arrival there.

Some of our friends, who are natives of the Emerald island, have enquired of us whether the Anniversary of St. Patrick's day is likely to be celebrated this year. We fear not, for the sons of St. Patrick here, appear to be a degenerate race, who suffer themselves to be entirely eclipsed by the sons of St. Andrew who have so recently set them a glorious example in celebration of the anniversary of their tutelar saint. If there be a spark of the national spirit left, however, among any of those who are naturally expected to lead in such a matter, they will set about removing this reproach of being insensible to those feelings and deaf to those associations which, are the characteristics of true patriotism. We heard one gentleman from the Emerald isle, who sat near us at the St. Andrew's dinner, speak with the genuine warmth of an Irishman in favour of his country. Where is his spirit now? If we had a tithe of his influence in society, in 24 hours we would engage to have a list of subscribers to an entertainment in honour of St. Patrick's day, which would at any rate be sufficient to guarantee one worthy of the occasion. We will say no more at present, however, except that we shall blush for Erin's sons, if we do not hear that they are stirring in this matter ere another day elapses. It is not at our call we wish them to come forward and vindicate their nationality. We only echo the call of several of their countrymen who have appealed to us, almost in despair.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 9.

MADRAS.

The important and critical step has been taken, of abolishing Corporal punishment throughout the Native Army of India—it is found in the following order of the Governor General in Council, which we extract from the *Englishman* of the 27th Ultimo.

G. G. O. 24th February 1835.—No. 50. The Gov. General of India in Council, is pleased to direct that the practice of punishing soldiers of the native army, by the cat-o'-nine-tails or rattan, be discontinued at all the Presidencies, and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental detachment or brigade court martial, to sentence a soldier of the native army, to dismissal from the service for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried in to effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division."

The friends of humanity will hail this great reform with joy; but whether the voice of prudence will echo the admiration thus called forth, seems to us questionable in no slight degree. The order in reference to the Military has but naturally followed on the heels of the recent abolition in the Civil branch:—we applauded the enlightened and benevolent sentiments that dictated the desire of introducing this change; but could not avoid the impression that it was in advance of the age; that, as applied to the people of India, it was the adoption of a policy expected to prove of benefit through its moral influences, but of which from their ignorant and low condition they were incapable of forming any true conception. When the Army falls under the same rule a still more serious question is involved—it addresses itself to its discipline and steadiness. We can readily enter into the feelings of those, who would desire to see all punishments abolished which in their nature are degrading to man as a rational being—that they should be so adopted as to infuse into his mind a clear perception of his crime against society, and so operate to reclaim him from the path of wickedness; but it is very clear that a high state of civilization must first reign ere we can look for the useful operation of such influences. This certainly is not to be found here, though many have borne testimony to the existence of a high tone of feeling on this particular subject among our Native India Army—this however being more attributable to the prejudices of caste than to the sensitiveness of an enlightened or exalted mind. Corporal punishment is one of degradition—it is so and it is felt to be so; but, in proportion to the existence of this sentiment, may we not look for its operating as a warning sign to deter from the commission of those offences that lead to its infliction? To its too general application we are decidedly averse—it then incurs the charge of cruelty that has been laid at its door: it brands a man with shame and ruins him for life, when his fault may rather be of omission than commission, and offends no laws human or divine that call for so heavy a visitation. But when the crime is great—when it materially affects the interests of the body—when it is to the serious prejudice of society of large, considerations to the individual must merge in the sense of the general good. The force of example is required to deter others from entering the same path, and, in proportion to its necessity viewed in conjunction with the quality of the offence, must its punishment be meted out. It has been full oft urged that those whom the lash has once degraded prove in the sequel indifferent soldiers and immoral men. Experience must decide the truth of the observation; though we have heard not a few point to the good effect produced by its dread in many minds. In this view it is perhaps undoubted that the good numerically preponderates greatly over the evil; but, when we find the latter cutting so deep, and altogether alienating those whom a milder system might hope to reclaim to a true sense of their duty and to society, we naturally would seek for a course of policy, which in the provision of a substitute would save this contingency, and at the same time uphold the great influence of example before the evil-disposed: remembering always that punishments are devised for their intimidation and therein the security of society, reclaim from an evil course being a secondary however important consideration. The substitute therefore that the Governor General of India in Council has fixed for corporal punishment in the Native Army becomes a point inviting special attention. It is "dismissal from the Service by sentence of any regimental, detachment, or brigade Court Martial, subject to approval by the Officer commanding the Division, for *all offences now punishable by flogging.*" To those well versed in and practically acquainted with the character of the Native Soldiery we must leave more particular speculation on the probable effects of this rule. Dismissal from the service now extends over a wide field of offences, and while in their own eyes there is no disgrace attached to the loss, that great incentive to good conduct or rather dissuasion from evil is removed, and bad characters confirmed or incipient are left to pecuniary considerations alone for the suppression of their propensities. The experienced, as we have already observed, must decide upon the degree of influence those exercise over the Native mind.

But there is another great and serious point involved in this new order of the Supreme Council: it is the feeling that will be excited amongst the European Troops in India, when they find themselves subjected to a degrading discipline from which their sepoy neighbours are exempt. It is not in human nature to suppose that the humiliating contrast can produce other than the most lively dissatisfaction, nor can the reverse be fairly expected from them. Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK leaves this vital change in the internal discipline of the native Indian army as a parting gift to us—but he has with it introduced the unnatural anomaly, of that remaining sanctioned and upheld in one branch of the same service which in another is reprobated and abolished. His Lordship has preceded the British senate—he has pointed out the path they should tread—he has, at the risk of sacrificing the national consistency, introduced a measure, which cannot fail to force the speedy adoption of what, with slow but sure steps, has been gradually creeping into general form in the parent country; but which, in that gradual approach, the improving mental cultivation of those whom it is designed to benefit has rendered the more fit both to receive and to appreciate, the abolition of flogging in the Army. It has been left to Lord WM. BENTINCK to break down the barriers that impeded its course, for exemption from corporal punishment in the native Army of India, *must* be followed by a similar rule in its European portion—the extension to that carry it over the whole mass of their comrades at home and abroad; and thus to Indian legislators will our countrymen have to look back for the decided introduction of this great military reform! We had thought the time passed when the King's and Company's armies in the East were to pull two ways—that the general desire was to blend their feelings, the aims and principles of their service in one common course: but here a precipitate order draws a broad line of distinction. In this respect, we anticipate that it will cause much dissatisfaction at home—his Lordship should have awaited the power to make the abolition general, not have rashly introduced its partial operation. We impugn not the benevolence of his motives, but we doubt the policy of his proceeding. He will leave an onerous task for his successor.—*Herald, March* 11.

DELHI.

SHEKAWATTEE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Camp, Puttun, 17th February.—Dear Mr. Editor,—News there is at present little or none; the weather has changed for the better within these few last days, being now refreshingly cool, after a week or ten days of heavy, gloomy, sultry and cloudy atmosphere, which made us all apprehend that we were about to be tormented before our times by the scorpion scourge of the hot winds. The west wind however has now driven away the clouds, which dropped but a scanty shower to the disappointment of the cultivators, much toil would have been saved to whom, as well as their cattle, had heavy rain fallen; but wells are here so abundant as well as oxen to work them; and the water is so near the surface, that irrigation is easy and general, and the verdant fields now resound with the wild unearthly chant of the hereditary bondsmen (whose lot and destiny in this life is constant labor) who thus encourage themselves and their beasts; the only reward and the highest aspiration of each being a plentiful meal and warm clothing. The sound of the march of intellect will not be heard in Tuarawattee for centuries, the dreams of the millennium-mongers notwithstanding.

Brigadier Wyatt and four Companies of the 22d arrived here on the 14th; when the Brigadier assumed the command of the whole Detachment. Two Companies of the 22d, are employed at Sambhur as salt chokeydars; and two more are detached at the forts of Deogurh and Rughoonaathgurh, which they respectively garrison. Major Riley and the 3d Regiment march from Sambhur to the Doab immediately; i. e. as the Detachments can be called in from the outposts: as for the Sappers and Miners they have completed their task of demolition in the North of Shekawattee, and are now en route to Delhi, with the exception of 2 Companies, which I understand are coming in to join us:—this, we hope, is the beginning of the end: at present our most anxious desire is to be allowed to proceed to whatever spot may be fixed on for a Cantonment with the least possible loss of time, as our patience begins to be exhausted after a wearisome abode here of a month, with a prospect, we fear, of another fortnight at least, as Major Alves and his party are to set out to-morrow on an excursion to Ulwur. We are all satisfied that our provoking detention here does not originate in his agency or inclination; but the final instructions of Government have not yet arrived; and probably from the recent death of the young Jeypoor Raja we shall be kept out till April or May, in order to awe the disaffected and turbulent, though it is confidently reported that no direct interference with the free agency of that state is to occur. The Ajmeer troops are under the erroneous idea that their services will speedily be required at the Capital of Jeysingh.

It is as yet unknown to us, whether the Meena contingent will be sanctioned; these robbers are somewhat costive in tendering their submission; and some venture to predict that a dose of steel will be requisite to reduce their refractory constitutions to a due level with law and order. As yet not more than 50 or 60 have succumbed and tendered their personal homage; but this may be owing to the but recent return of a large band of them from a plundering excursion; and till they have disposed honestly of the fruits of that harvest, it would be unreasonable to look for advances on their part to such humdrum pacific propositions as those of the Feringhees. Native report says that these depredators exercised their vocation as far south as Mysore, and accumulated a marvellous stock of coin, jewels, shawls, and other valuables, of which they are now disposing of a few marches to the Eastward. On the principle of diamond cut diamond, some have proposed to surprise the rogues in the division of the spoil by a *Dour*, and appropriation of all their ill-gotten wealth, which assuredly would be a grand moral lesson to them and their children for ever, while at the same time it would effect the no less desireable purpose of filling our hide-bound purses; the equity of such a transfer, such a spoiling of the Egyptians and Canaanites, the most scrupulous moralist would never object to, especially if he were aware of the innumerable virtues (of which poverty is not the least) of the honorable men to whom the booty was awarded.

P. A. T.

Delhi Gazette, Feb. 25.]

EUROPE.

LORD BROUGHAM'S POSITION WITH HIS COLEAGUES.

TIMES—It is a received maxim that the acknowledgment of a fault is half way to the correction; and it is certain that where there is no perception of error there is no prospects of improvement. A true and a just friend of the present Ministry would say—"There has been, in the last session especially, much reason for dissatisfaction: inadequate remedies for admitted grievances have been proposed, and less has been done than ought to have been done; but those faults are referable to the differences in the Cabinet, and the cause having been removed and unity established, better things are to be expected. When men are tugging different ways in the same boat, much yawing and little progress is to be expected; but the present crew, though perhaps not all crack men, will keep time and pull together, and make good way." In this there would be candour and promise; but when we are told that everything which has been found faulty is excellent—that there has been perfect wisdom in every act and every omission of Government—that for all that it has left undone, it merits the highest praise—when we are told this, what have we to hope? If the past course is deemed so admirable, how can any improvement be expected? If Government has done its best, how blank and cheerless is the prospect? The public were justly discontented with the barrenness of the last session; and what have they to look forward to when they are told, in the organ of the Ministry, by the pen of a Minister, that "the little which is said to have been done *would have immortalized the memory, not only of any session of the unreformed Parliament but of any whole Parliament*?" Certain it is, that the man who thinks so of the last session, would never give us a better, a more fruitful session. If the last session had merit enough for a whole Parliament, what remains to us but blank despair? If the Chancellor writes the truth, let the nation dismiss all thoughts of rebuilding the two Houses; for, tapering down from last session, legislation must soon come to nothing; and it may in that case well dispense with a local habitation. Certainly such an idler would not be worth lodging, and except in the workhouse should be refused support. According to Lord Brougham, the fire was an appropriate close of the session of immortality: the two Houses having reached the acme of glory, may have committed *felo de se* by spontaneous combustion, lest the honour should be sullied hereafter; like the youth in Terence, who thought the happiest hour the time to die—

"Nehoc gaudium contaminet vitæ ægritudine aliquâ."

But the immortality which we see sometimes assigned to certain things and reputation, is the immortality which is immorality to a *t*; and we should have conjectured that a letter too many had slipped into the word, were it not that the context puts it beyond doubt that the noble and learned reviewer attributed immortal deeds to the last session. All this extravagant praise of a course condemned by public opinion, as we have before shown, is calculated to damage the Melbourne Ministry, by giving people to suppose that nothing better than the session of disappointments is to be expected. But though that is the tendency of such injurious defences, we are far from believing that it is actually the effect of them: for people now so little mind the speeches and writings of the Lord Chancellor, that they can do no harm. And this reflection should be a great comfort to his colleagues, who have felt for the last three months pretty much what men in a powder-magazine may be supposed to feel in a thunder-storm. *He is now quite harmless.* From the moment that a man's partisans plead that *he does not mean what he says*, his words must indeed cease to be dangerous. It is only in the Cabinet that he can now do mischief; and though dirregarded as a prophet, yet, as he has some power of fulfilling his own predictions of less and less improvement, it will be well for Lord Melbourne to look to it. When Drury Lane was rebuilt, Holcroft, who wrote for the other house, stopped before the newly-finished pile, and pointing to it, emphatically said, "I will make that magnificence a splendid ruin." Some time afterwards, he offered his services as an author to Sheridan; who answered. "No, no, Holcroft; it would be rather too bad to make me the instrument of enabling you to work out your prediction of ruin." It is for Lord Melbourne to take care that his colleague does not work out his prediction, that if little was done in the last session, less will be done hereafter; for that would be the ruin of the Government. One word now to Lord Brougham. We tell him that he is under obligations which he little suspects to the press—we tell him that he owes his continuance in office very much to its salutary chastisements—we tell him that his colleagues could not have borne him, if in the fulness of his unchecked presumption he had bestridden them—we tell him that we have reduced his weight and made him bearable. His intrusions, his interferences, his assumptions, his dictations in all the departments of Government could not have been endured in the flush of his self-importance and the lust of popularity. In bringing him down to his just proportions, he has probably been made more human company for his colleagues; and for this service both he and they are indebted to the independent part of the Liberal press. Should he wax fat and kick, or in other words, return to his meddling ways, his place will not be worth a month's purchase. He will be flung out—and the thing he has always dreaded—a dowager ex-Chancellor.—*Spectator.*

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL GERARD.

Marshal Gerard has done himself great honor in retiring from the Presidency of Louis Philipe's Council. This is a fact no longer doubtful. A dispute going on for some time past in the French Cabinet on the subject of the political amnesty to which we alluded last week, and it has ended in Gerard's resignation. When Soult went out, Gerard, it would now appears accepted the offer of the Presidency of the Council, on certain conditions—one of which was, that his colleagues in office would pledge themselves to consider in the most favourable manner the question of a general amnesty to political offenders, whenever he should think it proper to propose such a measure. Prevailed with by the King, they have since refused to second him, and in consequence he retires. This is the conduct of a man of honour, and will be justly estimated. It has, of course, thrown the Cabinet into some confusion. Admiral de Rigny and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

the Duke de Broglie, however, are considered as the most likely persons to be applied to for the acceptance of the Presidency of the Council, and it is thought that Marshal Lobau will be the new Minister of War. Nothing certain, however, is yet known, and speculation, therefore, is very busy on all sides.

One thing is certain. No amnesty will be proclaimed. The unfortunate men who have already suffered a long imprisonment for an equivocal offence, will, now, it is certain, be dragged before the Chamber of Peers for the chances of more heavy punishment. The proceedings completed are barbarous to the last degree, affect us with a stronger feeling of their injustice, when viewed in connection with a circumstance that occurred on Wednesday se'nnight. The prison of Mont St Michel, in Normandy, where some hundred prisoners concerned in the riots of June, 1832, were confined, was burnt to the ground on that night. The prisoners had then an ample opportunity of escape, but nevertheless did not choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, and are said to have, on the contrary, used very active exertions in putting down the fire. They trusted, we presume, to the reports of the amnesty, and had faith in some clemency from their jailors on the score of generous conduct. They are doomed to find themselves mistaken. After the old prison was burnt down, for the wind being very high it was found impossible to preserve the building, all the prisoners were transferred to Beaulieu, where temporary "accommodation," had been prepared for them. There they await the tender mercies of the Chamber of Peers and the Citizen-King.

We subjoin an abstract of the grounds on which Marshal Gerard had claimed the amnesty:

1st. That the grape-shot and the bayonet had already punished sufficiently those who were foolish enough to take part in all the late riots. 2d. That the factious are by this time fully satisfied of the inutility of any recourse to violence for the purpose of manifesting discontent. 3d. That all that could be desired towards the future maintenance of internal tranquillity and order has been gained, without the necessity of making any examples by legal punishments. 4th. That all late offenders have been by this time sufficiently punished by the length of the imprisonment they have endured. 5th. That the country is now in a state of profound peace and tranquility, and no good could be obtained by the excitement which would probably be produced by proceeding with the State trials before the Chamber of Peers. 6th. That the Chamber of Peers, already unpopular, would lose still more in public favour by being used as a sort of Star Chamber in lieu of the ordinary tribunals, to whose jurisdiction the cases of which it is to become cognizant more properly belong.

Since writing this we observe that Marshal Gerard's resignation has been accepted by the King. The official announcement of this fact appears in the *Moniteur*, together with a royal ordinance, declaring that Admiral De Rigny, who is Minister for Foreign Affairs, will in the interim discharge the functions of the War Department.

STATE OF SPAIN, AND ITS DOINGS.

So far as we can understand the resolutions taken by the Chamber of Spanish Peers on the Finance question, they are these:—Guebhard's Loan, which our readers will recollect had been expressly expected from the general recognition of the National Debt by the Commons, has been by the Peers acknowledged as of valid obligation by an immense majority. A new arrangement has also been adopted respecting the Cortes Bonds. They have resolved, it appears, that the actual arrears of interest now due on those securities should be formed into an active, or interest-bearing Stock in the proportion of one-twelfth part annually, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1838, instead of being condemned, as had been done by the Commons, to remain a passive fund, without any present interest, or the appointment of any fixed period at which the payment of it should commence.

The latest dispatches, however, from Madrid, those of the 22d ult, unsettle this question again. From these it would appear that the Financial Law, as altered and adopted by the Peers, had appeared so incongruous and incomplete, that it was deemed expedient to appoint a Committee, composed of five Peers and an equal number of Commoners, to revise and modify its provisions before referring it back to the Lower House. Among the Commoners chosen to assist in that work are MM. Arguelles, Galiano, Flores, Estrada, and Montevirgen. These names are highly respectable and esteemed.

A very great sensation, we should state, apparently exists in Madrid at present, in consequence of the proceedings that have been taken by the Chamber of Peers with reference to Don Xavier de Burgos, late Minister of the Interior. He labours, it would seem, under some imputations of having derived a large pecuniary advantage from his negociation of Guebhard's Loan, and it was therefore resolved that he should not take his seat among the Peers, till he had been able satisfactorily to negative the charges generally—though not officially—made against him. Notwithstanding this, he entered and took his seat, when the Chamber, on the motion of General Alava, expelled him. The motion was opposed only by M. Martinez de la Rosa.

M. de Toreno has presented his Budget. It contains, however, nothing of interest to remark on. It is certainly evident from it that the Ministry anticipated great involvements in the coming year. In Toreno's estimate of the receipts and expenditure for the coming year, the expenditure is taken at 937,460,321 reals, 33 marravedis, and the receipts at 766,804,658 reals, 20 maravedis, leaving a deficiency to be provided for, of 170, 655, 663 reals, 13 maravedis, though, probably from some error of the press, the deficit is stated in the printed report to be 80,000 reals less than we have made it.

In the provinces matters remain much as usual, with the exception of a little extra-activity on the part of Don Carlos. This led, it would appear, to a desperate action, which might have been gained by the insurgents, had not General Lorenzo come in time to the aid of the Queen's troops, at the head of a corps of 3,000 men. The Carlists took to flight on the appearance of the reinforcement brought up by Lorenzo. The whole number of slain left on the field of battle is said to have been 1,500 men. If this be correct, the affair in question is the most important that has been heard of in the north of Spain for the last three months. But there is some reason to doubt the account. Everything, indeed, in this quarter has a disastrously uncertain aspect, and no hope is yet held out of Mina's recovery and assumption of the field.

We are glad to find by later accounts, however, that prospects are more cheering. A telegraphic despatch received by the French Government on Wednesday states, that Mina was at Bayonne on the 27th, and that his health appeared to be completely re-established. A deputation of five Arragonese had arrived to inform him that 5,000 Urban militiamen, armed and equipped, were ready to place themselves under his orders. The telegraphic despatch adds, that Elisondo is relieved from its blockade, and occupied by a garrison of 5,000 men. This news is indeed reassuring.—*Examiner, Nov. 2.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

(From the Spectator, Oct. 25.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th inst., at Rosana, in the county of Wicklow, the Lady of Daniel Tighe, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Menestel Lodge, Hants, Lady Catherine Buckley, of a son.

On the 15th inst., the Lady of A. F. Reynolds, of Melton Grange, in the county of York, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Dover, the Lady of W. P. Williams Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, Bucks, of a son and heir.

On the 18th inst., the Lady Louisa Whitmore, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Brighton, the Lady Jane Lawrence Peel, of a daughter which survived its birth only a few hours.

On the 20th inst., at Kensington Palace, the Lady of George Barrow, Esq. of a son.

On the 21st inst., in Upper Brook Street, Lady Crofton, of a son and heir.

On the 21st inst., in Dorset Square, the Lady of Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Stettenberg, Tunbridge Wells, the Lady of Col. Christopher Hodgson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st instant, at St. Giles's Camberwell, William Fry Channell, of the Inner Temple Esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Martha Hawkes, youngest daughter of Richard Mosely, Esq., of Champion Hill.

On the 21st inst., at Dorking, Surry, Robert Stevenson Ellis, A M., of St Peter's College, Cambridge, to Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. George Leacheim, Vicar of Dorking.

On the 21st inst., at Heddington, Wilts, the Rev. John Bienneerhasset, Rector of Ryme Intrinsica, Dorset, to Elizabath, daughter of the late Francis Housseyne Du Boulay, Esq., of Wanstow, Essex.

On the 23d inst., at St. George's Church, Liverpool, Arthur Chillas, Esq., to Emma, second daughter of Mr. Robert Musgrove, Heathfield Street.

DEATHS.—On the 21st inst., at his seat, Knowsley Park, near Preston, the Earl of Derby, in his 83d year.

On the 21st inst., at J. Howard Galton's, Esq., of Hadzor House, near Droitwich, Worcestershire, Caroline, wife of Edward Nicholas Hurt, Esq., of Dorset Square, and daughter of Joseph Strutt, Esq., of Derby, aged 55.

On the 17th inst., at his residence in the Grand Parade, Brighton, Sir George Pownall, Knight, Provost-Master General of the Leeward Islands, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., at his residence, Chaseside House, Enfield, James Farrer Steadman, Esq.

On the 22d inst., in the 29th year of his age, W. Frederick Stirling, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late Vice Admiral Stirling.

THE RAJPOOTNI BRIDE.

(From the *Oriental Annual.*)

Returning pensively from the spot, he (the Rahtore) approached his home with a sad and ominous presentiment. He dreaded to encounter the reproaches of his bride, who he knew would not think favourably of his escape from a field which had terminated so disastrously for him. There was a weight upon his spirits which he could not shake off, but, trusting to the strength of her young affections, he went forward with some confidence to meet her. When he reached the house, which during the previous day had resounded with the bustle of festivity, he found the door barred, and was thus denied entrance to his home. Thinking this might have been done to prevent surprise from the enemy, he knocked with a determined but trembling hand. He who had fearlessly braved death in its most appalling forms cowered before the anticipated indignation of a woman. As the door was not opened, he struck upon it with the hilt of his cymeter. "Who knocks?" calmly asked a voice from within, which he instantly recognized, and his heart thrilled with the tenderest emotions. "Thy bridegroom, my Sita," he replied with the energy of awakened passion. "Open and bid him welcome." "Hah! how went the battle?" inquired the Rajpootni in the same unimpassioned but somewhat stern tone, that sent a cold chill through the whole mass of his blood. "Against us! I alone am left to tell the sad tale of defeat. Every Rahtore, save myself, lies upon the bloody field. It was in truth a contest of extermination. Seeing that all was lost, I saved a worthless life for thy sake. Open love." "To whom?" "Thy husband." "I have none. He perished on the bloody field from which thou hast ignobly fled. He never would have returned but with victory on his brow." "Dost thou deny me, Sita—thy bridegroom of yesterday—thy champion for ever!" "He who called me bride has taken his draught of the amreeta cup (immortality.) He was no recreant to retire from the field of glory and leave the sable garland of death upon every head but his own. He never would have saved an inglorious life to skulk through the world with the brand of infamy upon him. My husband was no coward. Thou art a stranger to this disconsolate bosom. Go from the door of the widow bride, who knows the sacrifice due to one who is dead to her for ever." Rahtore was deeply stung with the reproof. It fell like a blight upon his head; he felt the full force of her calm but haughty interdiction, and quailed beneath that heroism which abashed his own. He was repudiated by her who was the magnet to which all his affections clung with a tenacity that even her scorn could not subdue. She stigmatized him with the name of coward; she refused him admittance to her presence; she denied that he any longer retained an influence over her affections; and scorned, she rejected him. She had talked of a sacrifice, and the most fearful apprehensions began to take possession of his mind. He knew her resolved energy of purpose, her uncompromising notions of honour, her recklessness of suffering, her high sense of conjugal obligations, and her scrupulosity in adhering to the most rigid observances which custom had as it were sanctioned among the caste of which it was her pride to be a member. Dreading the fearful import of her words, and knowing the austere bent of her determination, he struck again fiercely on the door with his shield, at the same time entreating, in a tone of the most patriotic persuasion, that she would immediately admit him. She did not condescend to reply. In the desperation of his mental agony he repeated the stroke with all his might, such was the force of the blow, that the door flew open as if an engine had been directed against it. Rushing instantly into the house with a look of wild inquiry, he saw not the object of his seach. The apartment in which the bridal festivity had been held was deserted, and he throbbed heavily as a most horrible presentiment passed darkly across his mind. He passed into a second chamber; his mistress was not there. Her maidens were in tears. He inquired with an expression of agonizing apprehension where was his beloved. They pointed distractedly towards an enclosure at the back of the house, maintaining an ominous silence. He flew to the spot, and found all his worst fears most awfully terrified. Immediately upon her husband's departure for the field, the unhappy bride had ordered the pile to be raised, with the determination of sacrificing herself upon it, according to the custom of her race, should the object of her tenderest attachment perish in the encounter. She knew the disparity of numbers between the hostile parties, and was therefore prepared for the worst. When the distracted bridegroom entered the enclosure in which is devoted Sita had erected the funeral pile, with a convulsed countenance and bursting heart he beheld her already on the burning fabric. The flames were rapidly ascending to do the work of death, while she stood erect and undaunted, with an expression of stern determination on her countenance that absolutely appalled him. Her eye gleamed with a portentous energy, and as he entered was rivited upon him a look of withering scorn. Her clothes were already on fire, and her limbs dreadfully scorched, yet she stirred not a muscle; her whole frame seemed fixed like a rock amid the desert, upon which the lightening flash with harmless impetuosity. The Rahtore approached her hurriedly, but she raised her harm forbidding his advance. He was in a moment rivetted to the spot. He dared not interrupt the voluntary sacrifice to which she was now submitting. Her eye moved not from him, and never for a moment relaxed its expression of indignant disdain.

By this time the fire had made dreadful inroads upon her lovely frame, still she discovered not the slightest indication of an agony too intense and terrible for description. Her features maintained the fearful immobility. In a few moments her legs gave way, and she fell upon her knees, the flames entirely encircling her. Every now and then, however, a gust of wind blew the fire from its victim, and discovered her for an instant with the same expression of lofty indignation marked in every lineament of her majestic countenance. The skin of her arms burst, and curled up like a scroll of parchment; the sinews were snapped, but she looked upon the havoc which the flames were making upon her beautiful body with an air of bitter derision, as if she defied their power to inflict suffering. At length her eyes appeared to start from their sockets, she fell backwards into the flames, and a period was put at once to her heroism and her agony.

LAW AND POLICE.

COURT OF REQUESTS, Oct. 13.

TRAGEDY IN TRIBULATION.

Mrs. Margery Watkins, a short squab figure, with face and arms as blue as bilberries, waddled up to the bench to make good her claim to 17s 9d for the hebdominal ablution of the body linen of Mister Kemble Macready Wakegrave, a six-foot aspirant to histrionic honours, and a well known "star" at one of the amateur minor theatres.

The appearance of the defendent created some merriment, his nether limbs displaying the theatrical "sock and buskin," which strangely contrasted with a blue body coat, buttoned close up to his chin. He had evidently been captured just as he was preparing to "work" for a dress rehearsal of Othello.

The complainant set forth the mode in which the defendent had contrived to get into her debt. She declared she had undertaken to keep him in clean linen for 9d a week, but having, from repeated washings, reduced his entire stock to one shirt and a couple of tails, she presented her bill, and was faithfully promised the full payment out of the first money to be received at a forthcoming "benefit." The benefit, however, proved unproductive, and no cash consequently being forthcoming, the complainant summoned him for the debt.

Commissioners.—Do you refuse to pay this woman her demand?

Defendant.—"The very head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more"—his woman hath despoiled me of my best linen shirt and one silk handkerchief.

Complainant.—Oh! goodness gracious, your best shirt? Why, my lord, he never had more than one good one, which he's got on; and Mr. Jones has told me he always lent him one of his dickeys while it went to the wash.

Defendant.—"He told a lie, a damned lie; upon my soul a wicked lie."

Complainant.—I'll be on my oath its true, your lordship. His other shirt is in such a state that if it goes into the copper again it must be put into a cabbage net, or I shan't get out all the pieces I am sure. Here, Betty, (calling to an old woman no unlike one of Macbeth's witness), show the shirt to the gentlefolks.

Betty advanced with a bundle.

Defendant.—"Hew now, ye secret, black, and midnight hag, what is't you do?"

Betty disengaged the shirt, spread it out, and held it up, amid the laughter of the court.

It presented just such an appearance as might be supposed to have been produced had it received a point blank discharge from a grape and canister loaded eight and forty pounder.

Complainant.—There, that's his shirt; and only see, my lord, how it's darned, which I never charged him nothing for. Did I, Betty?

Defendant.—"Rumble your belly full, spit fire, crack your cheeks; I tax ye not with unkindness; I never gave ye kingdoms."

Betty.—You give us kingdoms! Why, you shabby scrub, you never stood the price of a quarter all the time we've washed for you.

Defendant.—"Avoint thee, codpiece, for a rumpled witch."

Complainant.—Only listen, your lordship; it's quite awful to hear the heaps of wickedness that comes from his mouth.

Defendant.—But where's the handkerchief? "To lose't or give't away were such perdition as nothing else could match."

Complainant.—It hasn't been sent to the wash these three weeks, you nasty feller.

Defendant.—"The handkerchief."

Complainant.—I haven't set eyes on it, nor has Betty.

Defendant.—"The handkerchief."

Complainant.—Don't bullock me; it wasn't sent, I say.

Defendant.—"Away!"

The Commissioner here interfered, and begged the theatrical hero would condescend to give a direct answer to the court, namely, whether he could find means to satisfy the complainant before extremities were resorted to.

The defendant threw himself into an "imposing attitude," and then as if a sudden thought had struck him, asked and obtained four and twenty hours' grace. The defendant then folded his arms, stalked slowly out of the court, and as he cast a glance at the sleeves of his coat, ejaculated "Oh, my prophetic soul—my *Uncle*."

Princess Polignac was the daughter of a private gentleman.—*Courier.* [Princess Polignac is the daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Rancliffe. By the way, what does our contemporary mean by saying we have attacked Count Flahaut? We merely said of him that we were not aware of his political pretensions to be Ambassador in England. His military services are undoubted, and may be a sufficient ground for making him a Marshal of France. We spoke of his diplomatic pretensions, and we adhere to our opinion, notwithstanding his occasional residence in Perthshire.

The report that Lord Palmerston is to go out to India is again revived at the west end of the town. In that case, we have heard it rumoured that Lord Minto will be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—*Courier.*

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND.—The survey of the County of Leitrim will be commenced in the ensuing summer, when the elevation of the lakes (from which the Shannon takes its rise) in that country will be accurately measured; and in the course of this survey levels of this river, along its whole course, will be minutely laid down in the maps, which will be hereafter of the greatest use in improving the extensive inland navigation of this stream, of which, hitherto, so little advantage has been taken.

There is, it is said, at this time lying in the hands of the East India Company no less a sum than six lacs of rupees "to the credit of the captors of the island of Java."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

An increase of 50 stipendiary magistrates, and some additional troops, are immediately to be forwarded to Jamaica. The Colonial-office has been for the last week, in consequence of the great interest excited by the news from Jamaica, a scene of much bustle and activity.—*Courier.*

Yesterday a notice was put up at the General Post office to the effect, that in consequence of the apprehended loss of the Superb steamer, an extra steam-vessel (the Columbine) was despatched on Saturday for Hamburgh.

MR. BUCKSTONE'S PLAYS.—The dramatic productions of Mr. Buckstone, which have been attended with great and deserved success on the stage, are now in the course of publication. A number of the series has been sent us by the very facetious author, who writes quite as well as he acts, and our readers know how well that is. Mr. Buckstone, we believe, has no interest in the publication. He is anxious merely for the publisher, but, we think, without reason. Such a publication is sure to be favourably received. The portrait of Mr. Buckstone alone would sell the book. Let any one look at it, and however ingenious as he may happen to be, let him tell us, if he can, which is to be wondered at most—the curious handiwork of nature, or the skilful pencil of Mac. Clise.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No. 1 Nesbit Lane Fort, by* NOWROSJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*